No	Variety	1998-	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Special Drought relief	(#) increase in MSP 2002-03 over2001 -02
20.	Safflower	990	1100	1200	1300	1300	5	
21.	Toria	965	1065	1165	1265	—		
22.	Tobacco (VFC) Black soil (F2Gr) (Rs. per kg.)	22.50	25.00	26.00	27.00	25.00	25.50	1(3.7)
	Light Soil (L2 Gr)			27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	1(3.4)
23.	Copra (Calender Year) Milling	2900	3100	3250	3300	3300	3125	
	Ball			3325	3500	3550	3550	
24.	Sesamum	1060	1205	1300	1400	1450	5	50(3.6)
25.	Nigerseed	850	915	1025	1100	1120		20(1.8)

© Statutory Minimum Price linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 percent with proportionate premium for every 0.1 percent increase in recovery above that level.

The MSP for masur (lentil) has been fixed from the crop year

2000-01. # figures in brackets indicate percentage increase.

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

1700. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States that have opted for National Agriculture Insurance Scheme of the Central Government;

(b) what are the main features of the scheme;

(c) the share of premium paid by the Centre and the concerned States for the scheme; and

(d) what are the other details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) 21 States and 2 Union Territories have opted for the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

(NAIS) so far. The main features of the scheme are annexed as statement. (See below)

(c) Flat premium rates ranging from 1.5% to 3.5% on food & oilseeds crops and actuarial rates for annual commercial/horticultural crops are charged from the farmers. Small/Marginal farmers are eligible for premium subsidy @ 50% which is shared equally by the Central and State Governments. The premium subsidy is to be phased out on sunset basis in a period of five years.

The season-wise details of premium subsidy shared by the Central and State Governments under NAIS is as undents, *in lakhs)*

Season	GOI's share	States' share
Rabi 1999-2000	82.85	82.85
Kharif2000	2369.90	2369.90
Rabi 2000-01	411.72	411.72
Kharif2001	2338.98	2338.98
Rabi 2001 -02	431.10	431.10
Total	5634.55	5634.55

(d) NAIS is having a larger coverage in terms of farmers, crops and risk commitment as compared to erstwhile Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS). The scheme has the flexibility for covering higher risk by paying more premium.

Statement

Salient features of the National Agricultural Insurance

Scheme (NAIS)

(a) States & Areas covered: The Scheme is available to all States/ U.Ts.

(b) Crops covered: (i) food crops & oilseeds & (ii) annual commercial/ horticultural crops (at present eleven crops namely cotton, sugarcane, potato, onion, chilies, turmeric, ginger, jute, tapioca, annual banana and

pine apple are covered). Other eligible crops under the group may be covered in due course subject to availability of requisite past yield data.

(c) Farmers covered: Covers all farmers, including sharecropper, tenant farmers. Loanee farmers are covered on compulsory basis, while non-loanee farmers are covered on voluntary basis.

(d) Risks covered; Basically all natural non-preventable risks leading to yield losses are covered.

(e) Sum Insured: Sum insured can extend upto value of 150% of average yeld. In case of loanee farmers the sum insured is equivalent to at least 100% of loan amount availed for the crop.

(f) Premium rates: Premium rates may range from 1.5% to 3.5% food crops & oilseeds and on commercial lines (actuarial basis) for annual commercial/horticultural crops.

(g) Premium subsidy: small/Marginal farmers are eligible for premium subsidy @ 50% which is to be phased out on sun-set basis in a period of five years subject to review of financial results.

(h) Nature of scheme: It is a yield guarantee scheme operating on "Area approach" basis. If the actual average yield per hectare of the insured crop for the defined area (on the basis of requisite number of Crop cutting Experiments in the insured season, falls short of specified Threshold yield, all the insured farmers growing that crop in the defined area are deemed to have suffered shortfall in their yield and the scheme seeks to provide coverage against such contingency.

(i) Risk sharing: Implementing Agency (GIC) shall bear, until transition to acturial regime is made, all claims upto 100% of premium for food crops & oilseeds and balance claims are shared between Government of India and States on 1:1 basis. In respect of annual commercial/horticultural crops, Implementing Agency shall bear all claims upto 150% of premium in the first 3 years and 200% of premium thereafter.

(]) Corpus Fund: To meet catastrophic losses, a Corpus fund is created with contributions from Central Government and participating States on 1:1 basis.